

# THE STANDARD-EXAMINER

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## REPUBLICANS DECLARE THEMSELVES.

At Price the Republicans of Utah met in state convention on Monday and wisely decided to send an uninstructed delegation to Chicago.

Ogden was honored by having one of the four delegates from the state at large, the Ogden man standing high among those who were balloted for. Senator Reed Smoot gained his credentials by acclamation.

The convention, in its platform declarations, was the most outspoken political body that has met in Utah in a number of years. The national administration was scored for its alleged encouragement of "reds" and the Republican party was pledged to labor for the deportation of radicals.

The labor disputes were not ignored as the convention went on record as demanding the settlement of differences between labor and industry on the basis of an honest day's wage for an honest day's work, while declaring for dependable service and freedom from interruption of service.

A revision of school and tax laws in the state is urged to permit of adequate salaries for teachers.

The Democratic administration is condemned for waste of public funds, and the stand of Republican senators on the peace treaty is approved.

There is no evasion in the foregoing, which of itself is a commendable feature, regardless of the question of right or wrong.

It is evident the labor question is to enter into politics this year and be made one of the big issues. The delegates at Price took that view when they gave the subject prominence in their declaration of principles.

## FROM OGDEN TO SALT LAKE.

No piece of road work in Utah is more important than the building of the overhead crossing at Riverdale, which is up for consideration today at a conference of Union Pacific railroad officials and the state road commissioners in Salt Lake City.

The state and the railroad are co-operating and final details are to be decided on at the meeting.

The crossing of the Union Pacific at Riverdale has been a danger point since 1869, when through trains first began to operate on that road.

Half a dozen deaths have occurred at that point and, with the increasing use of the automobile, there is constant danger of the list of fatalities increasing.

A new bridge is to be constructed over the Weber river and the curve to the road changed to allow a better approach to the raised roadway. When completed the overhead crossing will be the one biggest improvement since the concrete highway was started between Ogden and Salt Lake.

Another safety-first improvement is being made at Farmington where the auto road crosses the Bamberger tracks.

With the finishing of all this work, and with the detours eliminated—a condition to be hoped for this summer—the drive from here south to the capital will be a delightful journey, comparatively free from the element of accident.

Whatever the safeguards, there always will be the personal equation. There are auto drivers who have made the 36 miles in 47 minutes, and covering the distance in less than an hour is now an every day event. Speeding at that rate adds to the risk of travel on the part of the speed fiend in particular and of the traveling public in general.

## HADES ON EARTH.

In Siberia the Russians are fighting the Japanese. On the western boundary of the old empire, the former followers of the czar are facing the Polish. Down on the shores of the Caspian sea the Georgians are resisting the Bolsheviks.

The fires of strife which the Bolsheviks have kindled are burning today as they did at the close of the war. What the end will be no one can predict with certainty. The conflagration may go on consuming until there is no more fuel in the part of the flames.

It is estimated that at the beginning of the war Russia had a population of 180,000,000. Since then 40,000,000 have died, a large percentage having been the victims of starvation.

After centuries of a civilizing influence, one might expect that a country, even as unprogressive as is Russia, would find a way out of its troubles through a process less bloody and terrible than has been operating since the winter of 1916, when men began to clutch at each other's throat and murder and burn.

## OGDEN BONDS AT PAR.

With Liberty bonds selling at a heavy discount and railroad bonds, calling for 7 per cent, going begging, Ogden is refunding its 5 per cent bonds at par.

This is made possible through the local pride of men in the Ogden State bank and the Utah National bank who have authorized the purchase of the city's obligations at a price far above the figures now being quoted for any municipal bonds in the United States.

Faith of this kind in one's own city is a powerful factor for good. It is an expression of confidence which will bring a rich return in the upbuilding of every meritorious enterprise within the boundaries of the municipality, and give to the city itself a solid financial foundation on which to expand.

## YANKS IN GERMAN PRISON

A story comes from Paris which is a cruel hoax, if not true. A French soldier, who has just returned to France, claims he was held in a German prison camp up to last August when he escaped, making his way out through Russia and the Baltic. He declares that 700 soldiers, most of them Americans, and carried on the casualty lists as dead, were living as prisoners in the enclosure from which he escaped.

This news will arouse hope in many a home from which an American boy is missing, but we are inclined to accept the report as the wild dream of a mind unbalanced by the horrors of war.

No sane German officer, or his superiors, would secretly and surreptitiously hold 700 prisoners a year or more after the time when the delivery of the men should have been made.

## ENDLESS UPSET IN MEXICO.

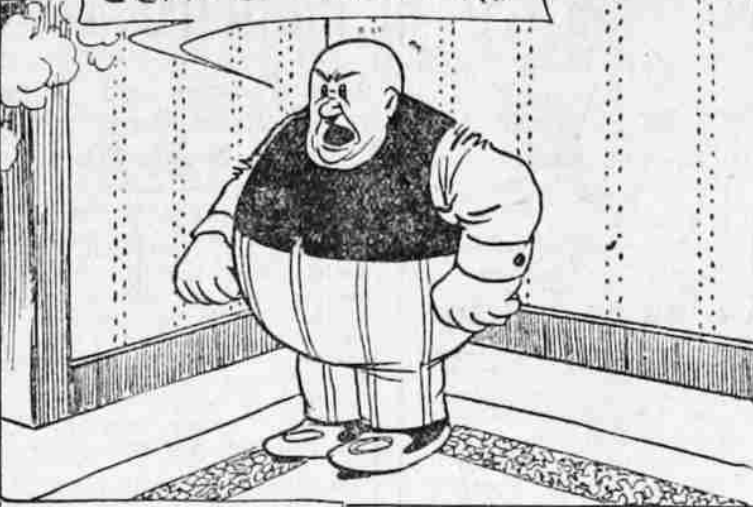
They have a new method of electing a president in Mexico. Instead of casting ballots, the citizens join the opposing armies and the side with the strongest military force rides into power.

Mexico is to be governed by a military dictator and there is nothing to indicate other than a long period of fighting.

Mexico will be no place for an American who desires any degree of peace and security, but Americans will continue to go into that country and, as a consequence, casualties will be reported from time to time as the adventurers fall victims to the bandits.

## OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

SAY, MRS. TRUE, WHY IS IT I CAN'T FIND THINGS WHERE I LEAVE THEM ?!!!



BECAUSE I DO!!!



## Homes for Workers

A complete plan for the erection of cheap but substantial houses by the state and their sale to persons of moderate means is provided in the 1919 Housing Act of New Zealand.

The scheme is under the control of a housing board.

No person may obtain a dwelling under this act who is not a "worker," but a worker is defined as "any person employed in any capacity in any industry or calling, whether by an employer or calling, whether by an employer or on his own account." But there is the further limitation that houses may not be sold to a man whose income exceeds, in our money at normal exchange rates, \$1125. This figure, however, is for those with not more than two children; for each child or other dependent above that number a man is allowed an increase of \$100 in his income, but the act states that in no case may a house be sold to anyone whose income is more than \$1525.

There is a sharp limitation, also, upon the price at which houses built or acquired by the board, may be sold. In the case of wooden dwellings the highest figure permitted is \$3750, and in any case the price must not go above \$4250.

When a man buys a house he pays \$50 as a deposit, and then completes payment for a wooden house in 25½ years and in the case of a brick or stone house in 36½ years. With each installment the purchaser pays also interest at 5½ per cent on the amount of purchase money outstanding at the time. The buyer may also pay off as large a part of his obligation as he pleases whenever an installment comes due. He must also pay insurance charges.

If the purchaser defaults in his payments, the board may cancel the agreement, but the former receives back the amount of purchase money he has paid in, minus an allowance for depreciation of the property during his residence. Five hundred dollars may be advanced to the buyer for the improvement of the land upon which his house stands.

## HEALTH

BY UNCLE SAM, M. D.

Health Questions Will Be Answered if Sent to Information Bureau, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

### Pimples

Q. My nose and cheeks are very red and covered with pimples containing a lot of yellow matter. What is the cause of the trouble and what can I do for it? I am 45 years old and have had the condition for about two years.

A. It may be only a case of acne, but it is most unwise for you to attempt treatment without having a doctor, preferably a skin specialist, examine the condition and make an accurate diagnosis, and advise you as to treatment.

Q. Please explain what is meant by "shingles." Is it serious?

A. There is a popular belief that an attack of "shingles" is usually fatal when the trouble encircles the body. This, however, is really a medical fallacy for one of the characteristics of this curious skin disease is the fact that it is almost always limited to one side of the body. "Shingles" manifests itself as a skin eruption of a group of small blisters, usually appearing along the cutaneous distribution of single nerve. The eruption is accompanied or preceded by an attack of tenderness and neuralgic pains over the area of the eruption. The little blisters appear in successive groups of from eight to a dozen or more, which gradually increase in size and are fully developed from three to seven days. After the blisters disappear there is the formation of a yellow-brown crust, which falls off in from seven to ten days after the first appearance of the blisters. Physicians know the disease under the name of "zoster." The eruption occurs usually in the upper part of the body, and as already said, is limited to one side though now and then it is observed on two sides of the body. In the most frequent form of the disease the eruption appears on the side of the chest and extends from the spinal column behind, to the front of the chest, following the crest of the disease is still very obscure. Cold and damp weather appear to increase its frequency. The eruption may be confounded with that of eczema, and a physician should, therefore, be consulted as diagnosis and treatment.

In most cases zoster runs a benign and self-limited course, but occasionally severe cases are encountered in which the patients, after years of intense suffering, are left physical wrecks. Inasmuch as many patients consider an attack of "shingles" a trivial matter, it is of some consequence that they be warned of the possibilities of the future, and that they be confined to an apartment of equable temperature, in which they are not exposed to atmospheric changes. This measure is especially important in zoster of the face.

When "shingles" involves the eye, a skilled oculist should be consulted.

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## LITTLE BENNY'S

## Note Book

By LEE PAPE

Yesterday for homework we had to rite a composition on flowers, today in skool Miss Kitty sed. Some of the compositions were very good, boys but they were all too long. Can anybody in the class tell me wat is ment by the expression, Brevity is the sole of wit.

Which nobody sed they could, and Miss Kitty sed. It means that the shorter a thing is, the better. Now I want you all to rite a composition on froot jest to see who can rite the shortest one.

And she gave out paper and waited a while and then she sed, is enbody finished yet? Wich me and Puds Simkins and Sam Cross and Bill Brant raised our hands, and Miss Kitty sed, Very good, Willyum Brant read yours.

Wich Bill did, being, Froot is all different shapes espeshilly bananas. Froot is at a worst wen it gets rotten, but its still froot jest the same.

Is that all? sed Miss Kitty, and Bill Brant sed, Yes mam, and Miss Kitty sed, My goodnias that is short—Samuel Cross, read yours.

Wich Sam did being, Apples are froot, and vica virtue. Some prefer peetches and some don't proving froot is a matter of faist.

Thats brief enuff too, to say the leest, Benny Potts, suppose you read yours.

Wich I did, being, Froot grows on froot trees, hence the name. The end.

Well for pity sake, I think ill have the others collected and read them myself, we will now have the jog.

Wich we did.

## Mountain Lion Is a Sneak and Rank Coward



You hate to call the American lion "American"—he's such a mean, sneaking, cowardly, treacherous wretch that you prefer to designate him as the mountain lion and forget he's a fellow-countryman.

The true sportsman "still" hunts, but there's little use in still hunting the American lion because he himself is a still hunter without a human rival. He lives in the densest part of dense forests. Even when there's no enemy within smelling distance he keeps to thickets and travels in them in preference to open spaces. Lion hunts in the Rockies are, therefore, with dogs, the bigger and more savage the better. Dogs that shy at a wolf scent will take after mountain lion with great enthusiasm.

The mountain lions is the greatest enemy of game animals in America—

except the conscienceless butcher hunter. His choicest bit of flesh is deer meat, and while he won't attack a bull moose or bull elk, he prey on the cows and particularly the young. He doesn't fancy wolf meat, but when hungry and if a good chance presents itself, he'll jump a timber wolf for food. He rarely attacks humans, but his tracks have been found following hunters for long distances; he had the blood-lust, but was afraid to tackle the man. Grizzly bears hate him like poison and will rend him to ribbons if they corner him, which is rare.

But he won't tackle anything openly—not even a woods-mouse. He lies in ambush and springs out on the victim with two or three tremendous, noiseless jumps. On the weaker animals he may use his teeth as the weapon, but usually he tries to break the neck with a blow of his paw, and he uses his razor-like claws effectively.

Western ranchmen trap and poison the mountain lion in considerable numbers, but lots of them still roam the foothills of the Rockies. When they get into a sheepfold, they are not content with one sheep, but may kill a hundred in a few minutes. They are silent, noiseless beast, but, at seasons, give voice to piercing, terrifying screams. Mountain lion kittens are born one to three at a time, in caves or dense brush, and at first are covered with black spots and stripes and have ringed tails. As they mature the markings disappear. The male will kill the male kittens if he gets a chance, and the mother often has desperate fights with him in consequence.

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Twenty eight grand. Children—only one girl. Cowanessque, N. Y.,—Twenty-seven grandchildren and not one of them a girl! That's the family record of the parents of Mrs. Lewis Metcalf, of this place, who was recently gladdened by the birth of a daughter.



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## Soldier Socialists in Meeting at Geneva

GENEVA, May 1.—The former soldiers' section of the International movement, in session here, is trying to choose a status for a permanent organization in Great Britain, Germany, France and the other principal countries represented at the convention.

The delegates agreed upon the general principle of renunciation of war and conciliation of people, but differences of opinion developed as to how these objects should be expressed.

An auditorium built after the fashion of the early Greek theatres has been opened in Berlin.

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